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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/086,490	02/28/2002	Patrick McMorris	003399.P088	2160
26529	7590	10/19/2006	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN/PDC 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025			JACOBS, LASHONDA T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2157	

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/086,490	MCMORRIS ET AL.
	Examiner LaShonda T. Jacobs	Art Unit 2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 11-69 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 11-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This is a Final Office Action in response to Applicants Amendment/Request for Reconsideration filed on July 31, 2006. Claims 11, 42, 49 and 58 have been amended. Claims 11-69 are presented for further examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 11-24, 26-37, 39-40, 42-56 and 58-69 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Newton (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0035547).

As per claim 11, Geiger discloses a method comprising:

- obtaining a first domain name provided by a client (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate (col. 13, lines 27-43);
- comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and.

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match.

Newton discloses a system, method and computer program product are provided for utilizing encrypter hardware with a server comprising:

- accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match (paragraphs 0113-0114 and 0127-0128).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating a table with a list of trusted CA certificates to determine which server certificates the client will accept in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim 27, Geiger discloses a method comprising:

- obtaining a first domain name transmitted by a mobile device, the mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate transmitted by a secure server, the secure server located on a wired network, the wired network is coupled to the wireless network (col. 13, lines 27-43);
- comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- accessing a data structure if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, the data structure comprising at least one domain name not matching to the first domain name, the at least one domain name corresponding to the first domain name and if present in the digital certificate indicates that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name.

Newton discloses a system, method and computer program product are provided for utilizing encrypter hardware with a server comprising:

- accessing a data structure if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, the data structure comprising at least one domain name not matching to the first domain name, the at least one domain name corresponding to the first domain name and if present in the digital certificate indicates that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name (paragraphs 0113-0114 and 0127-0128).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating a table with a list of trusted CA certificates to determine which server certificates the client will accept in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim 39, Geiger discloses a method comprising:

- obtaining a first domain name transmitted by a mobile device, the mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22);

- retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate transmitted by a secure server, the secure server located on a wired network, the wired network is coupled to the wireless network by a proxy gateway (col. 13, lines 27-43);
- using a proxy gateway to compare the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 11, lines 29-38);
- searching the first field for a domain name matching the first domain name and searching the second field for a domain name matching the second domain name, the domain name from the second field corresponding to the domain name from the first field, a matching of domain name in the second field to the second domain name indicating that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and
- allowing the mobile device to access contents of the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63).

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- using the proxy gateway to access a mapping table if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, the mapping table located on the proxy gateway and comprising at least two fields, a second field of the at least two fields comprising at least one domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields.

Newton discloses a system, method and computer program product are provided for utilizing encrypter hardware with a server comprising:

- using the proxy gateway to access a mapping table if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, the mapping table located on the proxy gateway and comprising at least two fields, a second field of the at least two fields comprising at least one domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields (paragraphs 0113-0114 and 0127-0128).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating a table with a list of trusted CA certificates to determine which server certificates the client will accept in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim 49, Geiger discloses an apparatus comprising:

- means for obtaining a first domain name provided by a client (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- means for retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- means for comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- means for accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match.

Newton discloses a system, method and computer program product are provided for utilizing encrypter hardware with a server comprising:

- means for accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match (paragraphs 0113-0114 and 0127-0128).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating a table with a list of trusted CA certificates to determine which server certificates the client will accept in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim **50**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the digital certificate is transmitted by a server on a wired network (col. 18, lines 452-60).

As per claim **59**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the client is a mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22).

As per claim **60**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the digital certificate is transmitted by a server on a wired network, the wired network coupled to the wireless network by the processing system (col. 18, lines 452-60).

As per claims **14, 29, 40** and **61**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the wired network is Internet (col. 2, lines 56-65).

As per claims **15** and **62**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the server is a secure server (col. 2, lines 56-65).

As per claims, **18, 31, 53** and **65**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the data structure comprises at least two fields (col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 15, lines 18-45).

As per claims **19, 32, 54** and **66**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein a second field of the at least two fields comprises the at least one alternative domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields (col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 15, lines 18-45).

As per claims **26** and **28**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the data structure is a mapping table (col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim **12**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the client is a mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22).

As per claim **13**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the digital certificate is transmitted by a server on a wired network (col. 18, lines 45-52).

As per claims **20, 33, 55** and **67**, Geiger further discloses:

- searching the first field for a domain name matching the first domain name and searching the second field for a domain name matching the second domain name, the domain name from the second field corresponding to the domain name from the first field (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claims **16, 21, 52, 56, 64** and **68**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the client to access contents of the server if the first domain name and the second domain name match (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim **17**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the data structure comprises at least one domain name not matching to the first domain name, the at least one domain name corresponds to the first domain name and if present in the digital certificate indicates that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim **22**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the client to access the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name and a status of the first field and the second field is set to an allow status (col. 16, lines 29-41).

As per claim **23**, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the client an access to the server if the domain name from the second field does not match the second domain name (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claim **24**, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the client an access to the server if a status of the first field and the second field is set to a deny status (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claims **30** and **34**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the mobile device to access contents of the server if the first domain name and the second domain name match (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim **35**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the mobile device to access the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name and a status of the first field and the second field is set to an allow status (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim 36, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the mobile device an access to the server if the domain name from the second filed does not match the second domain name (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claim 37, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the mobile device an access to the server if a status of the first field and the second field is set to a deny status (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claim 42, Geiger discloses an apparatus comprising:

- a gateway coupling a wireless network to a wired network, the gateway configured to receive a request comprising a first domain name from a mobile device connected to the wireless network, the gateway further configured to transmit the request to a server, the server located on the wired network, the server configured to transmit a digital certificate comprising a second domain name to the gateway (col. 18, lines 45-63)

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- the gateway further configured to compare the first domain name and the second domain name and to access a mapping table accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match.

Newton discloses a system, method and computer program product are provided for utilizing encrypter hardware with a server comprising:

- the gateway further configured to compare the first domain name and the second domain name and to access a mapping table accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match (paragraphs 0113-0114 and 0127-0128).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating a table with a list of trusted CA certificates to determine which server certificates the client will accept in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim 43, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway is a proxy gateway (col. 11, lines 29-38).

As per claim 44, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway comprises the mapping table (col. 11, lines 29-38 and col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim 45, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the mapping table comprises at least two fields (col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim 46, Geiger discloses:

- wherein a second field of the at least two fields of the mapping table comprises at least one domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields (col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim 47, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway configured to search the first field for a domain name matching the first domain name and the gateway further configured to search the second field for a domain name matching the second domain name, the domain name from the second field corresponds to the domain name from the first field (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim 48, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway further configured to allow the mobile device to access the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim 51, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the client is a mobile device connected to a wireless network, the wireless network is coupled to a wired network by a gateway (col. 13, lines 14-22).

As per claim 58, Geiger discloses a processing system comprising:

- a processor (col. 2, lines 56-65 and col. 4, lines 59-65); and
- a storage medium having stored therein instructions which, when executed by the processor (col. 2, lines 56-65 and col. 4, lines 59-65), cause the processing system to perform a method comprising:
 1. obtaining a first domain name entered by a client (col. 13, lines 14-22);
 2. retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate (col. 13, lines 14-22);

3. comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match.

Newton discloses a system, method and computer program product are provided for utilizing encrypter hardware with a server comprising:

- accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match (paragraphs 0113-0114 and 0127-0128).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating a table with a list of trusted CA certificates to determine which server certificates the client will accept in a timely and efficient manner.

As per claim 63, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the processing system is a proxy gateway (col. 11, lines 29-34 and col. 18, lines 452-60).

3. Claims **25, 38, 41, 57 and 69** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Newton and in further view of Shuster et al (hereinafter, "Shuster", U.S. Pat. No. 6,687,746).

As per claim **38**, Geiger discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above. However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein the domain name from the second field supports wildcard characters.

Shuster discloses a system, apparatus and method for hosting and assigning domain names on a wide area network including:

- wherein the domain name from the second field supports wildcard characters (col. 6, lines 16-24, col. 7, lines 50-67 and col. 8, lines 1-2).

Given the teaching of Shuster, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the use of wildcard DNS (wildcard characters) in order to identify and locate the top-level and second-level portion of the requested domain in a timely and efficient manner.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed July 31, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Office notes the following arguments:

a. Newton does not teach the limitations of accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name. Neither does Geiger disclose or suggest this limitation.

In response to:

a. Applicants argue that Newton nor Geiger teach the limitations of accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name. However, the Examiner disagrees. Newton discloses how a server authenticates a server's identity by determining if the distinguished name (DN) of the issuing CA matches the DN of a CA on the client's list of trusted CAs if not the server will not be authenticated unless the client can verify a certificate chain ending in a CA that is on the list (paragraphs 0112-0114 and 0127-0128). Applicants are reminded that 37 CFR 1.111(b) states, A general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references does not comply with the requirements of this section. Furthermore, for this assertion to have merit, it is important to Applicants provide some forms of evidence that convincingly show that Examiner's reference does not meet the claims language. Applicants' assertions are just mere allegation with no supported fact. Applicant is reminded that the examiner is entitled to the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims. The Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. *In re Prater* 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969). Hence, for the above reasons, it is believed that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 provides substantial evidence to support the rationale statement in the above rejection. The rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 should be sustained.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

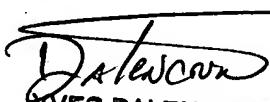
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShonda T. Jacobs whose telephone number is 571-272-4004. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LaShonda T Jacobs
Examiner
Art Unit 2157

ltj
October 9, 2006


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PRIMARY EXAMINER
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